

GREEKS OR HELLENES?

by Ilias Jeorgiou Mános



Europe & Asia

Twenty three years have passed since my very first lesson in the English language; and still, I clearly remember the first phrase that our professor wrote on the blackboard:

“Hello, my name is ; and I come from Greece.”

“Hellas” I said with a lot of nerve, and full of spirit, only to cost me my first expulsion from the class, to the many that were about to follow in my educational career.

Since then, the name of my country would trouble me for the next years, until 1995; when I would finally enter the first class of gymnasium and my first introduction to the ancient Greek, and history lessons. This issue has troubled a lot of people outside Greece as well, and many wonder the obvious: If the Greeks call their country *Hellas*, then why we call it Greece; and its people Greeks? Well, the answer to this, is a very complicated skein of yarn with messed national, geographical, political, lingual and even mythological threads; and that is what am I about to unwind.

The reason behind this fusion, is the discrimination between state and nation. Remarkably enough, despite the fact that the Greeks have thousands of years of history as a nation, they have a solid and commonly acknowledged state for a poor 182 years, of which only in the last 32 of them it is where we can see this country as a state, with borders and democracy. Ironically enough perhaps, the land that gave birth to democracy thousands of years ago, counts only 32 years as a Republic. This, simply means that the Greeks, never before we had a country to its whole, so through the eons the Greeks always used to see themselves (and still do most of them) as locals to their region.

In the present day, the concepts of state, country and nation are indeed inextricably tied together, and it is extremely difficult for someone to understand the difference between them. This is a sociological and political result that the French Revolution brought to Europe and consequently, the rest of the world. Going quickly back in time, we will see many forms of government in the European continent, but where should pay attention, is Greece. The Greeks were the first in Europe to form most of the reigning systems that we know today. Monarchy, diarchy, oligarchy, feudalism, dictatorship, democracy, imperialism and even theocracy in Delphi. More impressively, the people of this land have had the most names recorded than any other nation in history.



The ethnological map of the Greek regions
 Crete • Laconia • Messine • Elis • Arcadia • Achaea
 Argolis • Corinthia • Attica • Boeotia • Euboea • Phocis
 Phthia • Thessaly • Magnesia • Aetolia • Acarnania
 Epirus • Macedonia • Thrace • Aeolis • Ionia • Doria

Hellenes, Greeks, Argeans, Danaans, Mycenaean, Achaeans, Heracleidae, Dorians, Ionians, Aeolians, Makednoi, Megnesians, Leleges, Thessalians, Yunans, Yavanim, Yaunas, Romans, Byzantines, Rhomaeoi, and many other, including the most important: **Pelasgians**.

What is rather annoying in the case, is that all of them are both correct and wrong, while what they actually signify, is the region of each Greek tribe that was in power at different eras. So, the question that rises is rather natural: Are all these races, tribes, people, a nation? The Father of History, would be the first to state the main characteristics of Ethnicity in with his account of what defines identity.

Herodotus of Halicarnassus states:

- **Kinship:** *ὁμαιμον* - homaimon, "of the same blood")
- **Language:** *ὁμόγλωσσον* - homoglōsson, "speaking the same language")
- **Cults and Customs:** *ὁμότροπον* - homotropon, "of the same habits or life")

and added to that:

«Ὅμοιο αἶμα και ὁμοια γλώσσα ἔχουν οἱ Ἕλληνες και τους ἴδιους ναούς θεῶν και θυσίες κάνουν κοινές και τα ἤθη τους μοιάζουν»

"Same blood and same language have the Greeks; and thee same temples and thee same sacrifices do they, the same; and thee customs of theirs; look the same"

Actually, what Herodotus said, is the very foundation and base of what we understand and study today as a nation, in sociology, anthropology and political science. In order to make it for the reader more easy to understand, some notable and important points have to be mentioned before this research goes further on; and the first points will be history and mythology, as they are recorded by Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Herodotus, Pausanias, Strabo, Aeschylus, Callimachus, Sophocles, Euripides

Aristophanes and others. In addition, archaeological findings from Heinrich Schliemann and others, will be examined. Let us dive in the beautiful waters of Greek mythology in the start of this quest and meet the Greek myth, as said, singed and written by many historians and poets.

The most commonly accepted myth is separated into two major parts; the pre and meta cataclysmic periods. In the pre-cataclysmic part of the Greek mythology, the first man in the land was Pelasgus. According to the Greek and Roman historians, Pelasgus was autochthon, meaning that he was born from the earth herself. This is a very interesting part, as in all the other stories that follow, all the heroes are always sons or daughters of gods or other entities. On the other hand, Pelasgus is mentioned to have come from the earth, something that except of being opposing to the rest, there is no particular reason or stories for that.



Pelesgic imaginem
Cyclades
Neolithic Age

Etymological analysis of "Pelasgos":
from Latin **Pelasgus**

from Greek **Πελασγός** | pron. *Pelagós*
Πέλας | pron. *Pélas* which means "side"; "next to" | mod.gr. Πλάγια | *Playa*
 + **Γή** | pron. *Yee* which means "earth"; "land".

Out of this analysis, result the two major opposing and conflicting views:

- The Pelasgians were people that came from the neighbour land.
- The Pelasgians were people that were going to neighbour lands.

Interesting, are also the terms Pelargos and Pelagos.

- Pelargós (*Πελαργός*) means *Stork*
- Pélagos (*Πέλαγος*) means *Sea*
 - *Archipelagos*
 - Both of the terms are still in use in modernGreek.

There are two main places that Pelasgus is supposed to have risen from; Arcadia and Epirus. Both the places are mountainous, with rich flora and fauna, whereas since ancient times they both have a bucolic aura. Reading more about him, the Greeks and the Romans, document the presence of his people in the following places:



Peloponnesse

clockwise from 1`o'clock:

Corinthia • Argolis • Laconia

Messenia • Elis • Achaea

Arcadia is located in the centre

• **Arcadia**

According to Hesiod and Pausanias, Pelasgos came out of the earth, and both Arcadia and Peloponnesus were called Pelasgia at that time. Ephorus certifies also that all Pelasgians are of Arcadian origin, while Strabo in his *Geografica* mentions:

- “καὶ γὰρ Ἀρκαδικὸν ἔθνος φασί, καθάπερ τὸ Πελασγικόν, καὶ πλανητικὸν ἄλλως, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνο”
- “and indeed Arcadian ethnos (nation) is thee, from which the Pelasgian and all the wondering ones, from it (the Arcadian)”

Useful Tip:

from the conjunction **γὰρ / γέ** | pron. *gár / yé*, meaning *indeed* derives the English term **Yes** and the Germanic **Ja**.

On the other hand, from the negative particle **vé** | pron. *né*, meaning *not, non, no*, comes the Latin **Né** and **Non** that became the standard “**No**” in all western languages.



γέ | vé

ita. / fre. / spa. / por. **No**

ger. **Nein**

nor. **Nei**

eng. **No**



Epirus
Part of modern day
NW Greece and SW Albania

• **Epirus**

In Homer's Iliad, Achilles prays in the Oracle of Dodona and says:

- “Ζεῦ ἄνα Δωδωναῖε Πελασγικέ”
- “Dodonean Zeus -you- Pelasgic”

Hesiod also calls Dodona (in Epirus) “Πελασγῶν ἔδρανο” meaning “Pelasgian base”



Attica, the State of
the City of Athens

• **Attica**

Herodotus states:

- “τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἔθνος ἐὼν Πελασγικόν”
- “The Attic nation is Pelasgic”



clockwise from 5' o'clock:
Euboea • Attica • Boeotia • Aetolia
Acarmania • Epirus • Macedonia
Thessaly is located on the centre

• **Thessaly**

Strabo in his *Geographica* says:

• “*And Thessaly is called "the Pelasgian Argos" (I mean that part of it which lies between the outlets of the Peneius River and Thermopylae as far as the mountainous country of Pindus), on account of the fact that the Pelasgoi extended their rule over these regions”*
Book V, 2.4 (Lacus Curtius)



Macedonia according to
Herodotus, Thucydides, Strabo,
Pausanias, Polybius, Xenophon,
Castor, Criton and Ptolemy.

• **Macedonia**

In Aeschylus' *Iketidae*, King Pelasgus says:

• “τοῦ γηγενοῦς γάρ εἰμ' ἐγὼ Παλαίχθονος Ἰνις Πελασγός, τῆς δε γῆς ἀρχηγέτης. ἐμοῦ δ' ἀνακτος εὐλόγως ἐπώνυμον γένος Πελασγῶν τὴν δε καρποῦται χθόνα. καὶ πᾶσαν αἴαν, ἧς δι' ἀγνός ἔρχεται Στρυμών, τὸ πρὸς δύνοντος ἡλίου, κρατῶ. ὀρίζομαι δὲ τὴν τε Περραιβῶν χθόνα, Πίνδου τε τᾶπέκεινα, Παιόνων πέλας, ὄρη τε Δωδωναῖα. συντέμνει δ' ὄρος ὑγρᾶς θαλάσσης: τῶνδε τὰπὶ τὰδε κρατῶ” • “of this same native land am I anciently rooted indeed, I; Pelasgos, that the land I rule, and mee self from, the name, rightfully my people carry, the people Pelasgoi that resent in this land. The land of the river Strymon (the river of Macedonia), the land of Perraevoe, Paeonias the earth (south Yugoslavia), Dodona (Epirus) thee mountainous lands, me borders the sea defines ye, these lands I rule”

More documentations for Pelasgians we can find from:

- Homer in his Iliad (B'148-150, Z'140, K'434)
 - Appian in (Book. 4),
- Herodotus in (book B, F'paragraph 13, 16,17, 126),
 - Thucydides in (book. B' 98, D 108-109),
 - Strabo in (book E, u, 36-41),
 - and Titus Libius in (Book C '77),

• Crete

Homer in his Odyssey says:



Knossos Palace, Crete

- “Κρήτη τις γὰρ ἔστι μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι πόντῳ, ἐν δ' ἀνθρωποὶ πολλοὶ ἀπειρέσιοι, καὶ ἐνήκοντα πόλεις· ἐν μὲν Ἀχαιοί, ἐν δ' Ἐτεόκρητες μεγαλήτορες, ἐν δὲ Κύδωνες Δωριέες τε τριχάϊκες δῖοί τε Πελασγοί” Οδύσσεια, T' 175
- “Crete's the land is in middle of pontus (sea), the land's the people so, too many, and -in- ninety cities are thee, in -some- the Achaeans, in -some- the Eteocretes, the Cydonian Dorians -thee- adored Zeuses (statues of Zeus) Pelasgians” Odyssey, T' 175



clockwise from 12' o'clock:
 Thrace • Hellespont •
 Asia (Western Asia Minor)
 Dodecanese • Cyclades

• **Thrace, Hellespontus, Ilion (Troy), Asia Minor, Dodecanese, Cycladic and North Aegean Islands.**

From Herodotus:

• “καὶ τῶν Πλακίην τε καὶ Σκυλάκην Πελασγῶν οἰκισάντων ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ, οἱ ἴσνοιχοι ἐγένοντο Ἀθηναίοισι, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα Πελασγικὰ ἔοντα πολιίσματα τὸ οὖνομα μετέβαλε.” *Ἱστορίαι, Βιβλίον Α', 57*

• “And -to- the Placeiens, and -to- the Scylacin Pelasgic cities in Hellespont, co-residents the Athenians became, and -to- any other human cultural customs, their name changed” (*Ionian*). *Historiae, Book A', 57*

Homer in *Iliad* says:

• “Ἰπόθοος δ' ἄγε φῦλα Πελασγῶν ἐγγεσιμῶρων τῶν οἱ Λάρισαν ἐριβόλακα ναιετάασκον.” *Ἰλιάς, Β' 840*

• “Hippothous led the tribes of the spear bearing Pelasgians, those that in fertile Larissa (in Thessaly) resided” *Iliad B' 840*



Neolithic Age Cycladic figure
 4000 B.C.

For the Dodecanese and Cycladic islands, Herodotus says on his *Historiae* about the Graeco-Persian wars:

- “νησιῶται δὲ ἑπτακαίδεκα παρείχοντο νέας, ὀπλισμένοι ὡς Ἕλληνες, καὶ τοῦτο Πελασγικὸν ἔθνος; ὕστερον δὲ Ἴωνικὸν ἐκλήθη κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον καὶ οἱ δωδεκαπόλιες Ἴωνες οἱ ἀπ’ Ἀθηνέων”
Ἱστορίαι, Βιβλίον Ζ', 95
- “islanders thee, sevenandten gave ships, armed as Greeks, this also a Pelasgian nation, later to be called Ionian and for this reason, were called too the twelve cities that were under the Athenians (ruled) ” *Historiae, Book F, 95*



Tyrrhenian (Etruscan) world

• **Tyrrhenian Sea, Campania, Latium, Etruria (Tuscany)**

Atheneus Anticleides -an Alexandrian historian-, delivers testimony in Strabo (E chap.B) that the Pelasgians, particularly those who lived in Macedonia and Attica were those who later lived in and around Imbros, Lemnos, and Asia Minor, who later migrated to the Tyrrhenian Italy, to become the Tyrrhenian / Etruscan nations

• **Cyprus**



The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia 7500-3500 B.C.

According to Herodotus, Pelasgians had migrated there from Athens, Salamis, Kythnos and Arcadia. Also, the king of Tegea; Agenor, was the founder of Paphos, hence the Arcadocyprriot dialect that is still active as an organic dialect in the Greek language. Later reports, mention that Aiakidis Teucer with some Trojan captives was the one who built Salamis in Cyprus.

- “οὔτοι μὲν οὕτω ἐστάλατο, Κύπριοι δὲ παρείχοντο νέας πενήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν, ἐσκευασμένοι ὧδε· τὰς μὲν κεφαλὰς ἐλίχαιτο μίτρησι οἱ βασιλεῖες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι εἶχον κιθῶνας, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατὰ περ Ἑλλήνες. τούτων δὲ τοσάδε ἔθνεα εἰσί, οἳ μὲν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ Ἀθηνέων, οἳ δὲ ἀπ’ Ἀρκαδίας, οἳ δὲ ἀπὸ Κύθνου, οἳ δὲ ἀπὸ Φοινίκης, οἳ δὲ ἀπὸ Αἰθιοπίας, ὡς αὐτοὶ Κύπριοι λέγουσι”
 Ιστορία, Βιβλίο Ζ', 90

- “They so this send, Cypriots thee, provided ships fifty and a hundred, constructed here- the heads (persons, soldiers) had they, counted by their kings for the Greeks. Theirs (Cypriots) those the nations are: Salamis and Athens, and Kythnos and Arcadia, Phoenicians and Ethiopia (Africa), Cypriots their name is”

Following the scripts that according to the ancient Greek, Roman and Egyptian writers, the Pelasgians were placed, their region covers parts of half Italy, almost all Albania, all F.Y.R.O.M., south Bulgaria, western Asia Minor in Turkey and all Cyprus, with modern Greece of coarse being the epicenter. Having the geographical area of the Pelasgians explained, we will proceed with the myth of Pelasgus.

Going back in history, from most of the scripts that we have, Lycaon; the son of Pelasgus and second king of Arcadia, committed hubris when he served Zeus a dish of his slaughtered and dismembered son, in order to see whether the king of gods was truly omniscient. Zeus; in return to the gruesome deeds, transformed Lycaon into a wolf, and thunder-bolted some of his sons, except Nyctimus; who represents the night. Nyctimus' brothers Oenotros and Peucetios received help from him to settle in Italy, to the regions that we know today as Apoulia (Puglia) and Calabria, and expanded to Campania, Lazio and Tuscany.

Useful Tip:



Lycaon turning into a wolf by Zeus

□ From this story, the Greek term for wolf (even up to date) is **Lycus** | pron. **lekos** | gr. **Λύκος** and from the strong relationship that the wolfs have with the moonlight, derived the term gr. **Λυκόφως** | lat. **Lycophus** | en. **Twilight**.

Eventually the term wolf would become synonym to Light and having the vocative case in the Greek language, the term is changed to **Λύξ** | pron. **Lux** of which the Latin language used for Light.

- proto Greek **Λυκάων**
- Greek **Λύκος**
- Greek vocative case **Λύξ**
- Latin **Lux**
- ita. **Luce**, spa/por **Luz**, fre. **Lum-Lumière**, nor. **Lys**, ger. **Licht**, eng. **Light**

□ From Lycaon's son Nictymus derives the modern English term "Night"



Deucalion & Pyrrha throwing the stones after the cataclysm

- *Greek Νύκτιμος*
- *named after Νύξ | pron. Nyx | eng. Níx, the very first entity in Greek mythology. From Nyx, came:*
- *Chaos, Gaea and Eros, who later created all the rest.*
- *Greek Νύχτα / Νύκτα | pron. Nychta*
- *Greek vocative case Νύξ | pron. Nyx*
- *Latin Nox*
- *Latin vocative case Nocte*
- *ita. Notte, fre. Nuit, spa. Noche, por. Noite, ger. nacht, nor. Natt,*
- *eng. Night.*

This hubris from Lycaon, caused the Cataclysm as we know it in the Greek mythology that follows after, with the Promytheus' son; Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha, daughter of Pandora and Promytheus' twin brother; Epimytheus. Now that we saw briefly both the mythological and geographical parameters, we can proceed with the examination of the Pelasgian case with more information, facts and technological assistance.

The first theory wants the Pelasgians to be the people that came from the sea, non native to the Greek land and non related to the Mycenaean Greeks of the Bronze Age (3200 BC - 600 BC). One of the main arguments of the supporters of this speculation, is about the cultural differences of the Pelasgians and the Mycenaean, while an additional thesis is the fact that many of the Mycenaean would call them "barbarians", a term that in ancient Greece was used for the non-Greeks.

What makes this theory vulnerable, is that the Pelasgian Greeks lived in the Neolithic period (10,000 BC) while the Mycenaean lived in the Bronze Age (3,200 BC), so the cultural differences that are detected, such as the presence of swords and axes instead the standard daggers and/or spears in the graves, would be natural for a period that advanced weaponry crafting was impossible. Professor Della Seta reports that they preserved so many elements of Mycenaean art, and that the Mycenaean may be recognized as a remnant of the Pelasgic people.



Demosthenes talking
to the Athenians

Considering the second thesis about the Pelasgians being addressed as barbarians by some Mycenaeans, it doesn't prove an absence of lineage or kinship, so we can not be sure that the Pelasgians were not Greek, as the Greek people always had a very high tendency to un-hellenize the rest depending on their region and race, and being prejudiced towards other Greeks. So, who the Greeks considered as barbarian? The Greeks had an expression on the issue, describing the term:

- *"Πᾶς μὴ Ἕλληνα, βαρβαρος"*
- *"Everyone (who is a) non Greek, barbarian (is)"*

What the people should pay attention though, is that the term did not had the same interpretation as in our times. The meaning of "barbarian" would come after the sound of their languages ("var var"), something that to the sensitive on linguistic issues Greeks, would seem as lack of lingual elegance, hence uncivilized. Here is where the sciences of sociology and psychology are starting to get involved in combination with Herodotus first statement on what is national conscience and identity; Kinship, language, and cultural customs. Having their blood-line and kinship established, the Greeks would be left with no other choice than to socially degrade their inner rival tribes, by criticizing their language and cults. And when it comes to language, then things are getting pretty serious for the Greeks. Six tribes, four dialects, and a countless plethora of vocal alternations, would get into a marathon of "barbarizing" one the other, and altogether the strongest one. Yes, the Greeks were quite restless to each other, even from the ancient years. As the decades passed, and slowly -but steady- the Ionians and the Dorians would prevail upon the Acheans and the Aeolians, the Greek language would see its' dialects turning into sociolects, a transmission that finally found the Attic-Ionic Athenian philosophers, politicians and intellectuals, to practically mock the whole known world, including the rest of the Greeks.



Young Alexander & Aristotle

The significance of the proper use of the language, would eventually get to be the highest social standard, in an early form of social racism and aristocracy. In modern day Greece, and particularly in athletic competitions as football, many Athenians sing chants that tease / mock and address the Thessalonians as Bulgarians. Now imagine what was happening in ancient Athens where the formidable orators and intellectuals, were waiting with their breath cut to detect a flaw and unleash hell in a glorious public humiliation. Demosthenes the most renowned orator, was often mocked, even by illiterate plebs, and suffered a lot for his incapability of proper pronunciation and syntax, which finally led him taking private lingual and orthophony courses. Later, and after he would have had the problem restored, he would name as barbarians practically all Greece, and gave speeches that would convince the Athenians to proceed into a civil war with Macedonians, which eventually led them to their doom.

The social status of the Attic - Ionic dialect would transform Athens into the epicenter of the Greek civilization and force all the intellectuals to settle there. In his effort to prevail over the other Greek races and unify them under one banner, in order to proceed into the Persian campaign; king Philip II of Macedonia, would meet a major obstacle: they were a Doric tribe that spoke the already low-class Aeolic dialect at its worst. It is enough to say that despite the fact that the Macedonian army was much stronger than both the Athenians and the Lacaedemonians, they were never under consideration for the leadership of a potential pan-hellenic army. As in a matter of fact, they were not even invited into conversations on the matter. Philip solved the problem with "Athenian" smartness and "Spartan" simplicity: He changed the official dialect that was used in the palace into Ionic and he got a dream team of intellectuals to move in Pella, with Aristotle being the finest of them. As for the "Spartan" solution? He simply declared war to everybody.

This lingual difference is depicted with a rather creative, yet accurate way, in Oliver Stone's film "Alexander" where the Macedonians speak with Welsh accent and the rest of the Greeks speak with an English one.



The School of Athens by Raphael

in the portrait:
 Zeno of Citium • Epicurus
 Anaximander • Empedocles
 Averroes • Pythagoras
 Alcibiades • Antisthenes
 Alexander the Great
 Xenophon • Hypatia • Euclid
 Aeschines • Parmenides
 Socrates • Heraclitus
 Plato • Aristotle • Diogenes
 Archimedes • Ptolemy
 Apelles • Protogenes

Today, the Greeks continue their ancestors' bad habits, with the current issue being one of the biggest problems within their society. Many social stereotypes considering their place of origin have been created and play significant role in their daily life. As Greece stands today, five geographical social zones have been established in the way a Greek sees the rest:

Athens, "above Athens", "below Athens", Cretans and "Islanders".

Among the most known and common stereotypes for example, is that the people below Athens are immoral, dubious and impolite, that the people above Athens are bumpkin and with terrible accents, that the islanders are weird and not well on their mind, or that the Cretans are peculiar and exaggerated, while if anyone will introduce himself as Athenian, he will immediately been seen as snob and arrogant. We can not but to notice, that the local stereotypes within Greece, are identical to the ones that two and a half thousands years ago, with perhaps the difference that while in antiquity, they would fight over who is more glorious and cultured, today they argue on whose land produces the better oil and tomatoes. In addition, there is a very entertaining all around of insults and curses among the Greeks -which I would dare say; they are pretty informative and humorous upon their mothers', sisters', daughters' occupations-, yet the worse is to point someone as non-Greek.

The custom is old, since ancient times, but the difference here is that when the ancient Greeks insulted someone as a "barbarian non-Greek" they were very successful on their goal, since they were indeed glorious. On the other hand, I am not so sure if it would be an insult or a compliment if someone would call me "non-Greek", with the rather unfortunate habits of today.

Studying on whom the classical Greeks considered as barbarian, we can discriminate a plethora of application, mentioning the most important:



Greeks & Barbarians
From the Graeco - Persian Wars

*Later on his campaign to Persia
and after his entrance in Babylon
Alexander the great would
recognise the greatness of the
Persian Civilization*

1. **The uncivilized or those with bad manners**
2. **The people that had no City-State forms of government, but Kingdoms** (e.g Sparta, Argos, Pella)
3. **The Monarchic states** (e.g Thebes)

4. **The ones whose language was not recognized by the Greeks, or Greeks that spoke the Greek language badly**
5. **The Aeolian and Doric Greek dialects**
6. **By the Ionian Athenians, practically everybody else, Greeks and non-Greeks**
7. **In politics. During the -countless- civil wars among the Greek city-states and races, the opposing state and/or its leader was a barbarian during the political speeches and lectures.**

For example, the Boeotians, inhabitants of central Greece, whose credentials were impeccable, were routinely mocked as barbarians for their stupidity and gluttony, while Agamemnon of Sophocles upbraids Teucer with 'his barbarous tongue,' would any scholar suppose that Teucer is upbraided with not speaking Greek; he is upbraided with speaking Greek inelegantly and rudely. Another example is Demosthenes of Athens again who is commonly acknowledged for his unbelievable hate for the Macedonians (Aeolians) and the Lacaedemonians (Spartans were Dorians) and he was not hesitating calling them barbarians at any given chance, something that finally cost him to get exiled. Also, in the case of Stratonicus of Athens, it was mentioned:

· *“And when he was once asked by some one who were the wickedest people, he said, “That in Pamphylia, the people of PhasElis were the worst; but that the Sidetae were the worst in the whole world.” And when he was asked again, according to the account given by Hegesander, which were the greatest barbarians, the Boeotians or the Thessalians he said, ” The Eleans. ”*

Now, if we would conciser each Greek each race that a another Greek calls barbaric as a non-Greek one, we would be left only with Athens practically, excluding **Olympia, Sparta, Corinth, Dodona** in **Epirus, Thebes** in **Boeotia, Pella** in **Macedonia, Argos** and **Mycenae** as barbaric.



The Lemnos Stèle

In addition, in all the scripts that we have found, the alphabet that the Pelasgians use, is Proto-Greek, an alphabet that is now accepted as predecessor of Mycenaean Greek and successor of Linear B', the well known syllabic script that Sir Arthur John Evans discovered in Crete and that Michael Ventris, John Chadwick and Alice Kober, deciphered. More interesting is the fact that the latest years, the linguistic community has start to accept the view that the Greek alphabet did not came from the Phoenician one, but rather the opposite, since it is known now that the Pelasgian Cretans first colonized the Phoenician land. In addition, Linear A' which is widely accepted as the successor of Linear B', is commonly believed to be related to Egyptian hieroglyphics. Messing with the scripts and the archaeological findings even more, we find no evidence, or even signs of any population movement in

the Greek lands from the north, something that strengthens the view of native proto-Greek people from Paleolithic periods or even more back in time.



Crete, the centre of the ancient Mediterranean world as seen from NASA's satellite

Only two years ago, in 2010, a archaeological team led by Dr. Thomas F. Strasser and Professor Eleni Panagopoulou from the Providence College in Rhode Island and the Greek Ministry of Culture respectively, with the assistance of Greek and American geologists and archaeologists, including Curtis Runnels of Boston University, shook for good the static waters of the scientific community and changed completely everything we knew about origins and human immigration history.

Previous artifact discoveries had shown people reaching Cyprus, a few other Greek islands and possibly Sardinia in Italy, no earlier than 10,000 to 12,000 years ago, while the oldest established early marine travel anywhere in the world, was the sea-crossing migration of anatomically modern Homo sapiens to Australia, beginning about 60,000 years ago. There is also a suggestive trickle of evidence, notably the skeletons and artifacts on the Indonesian island of Flores, of more ancient hominids making their way by water to new habitats.

What changes now? **Everything.**



Tool fossils found in Crete in 2011. Radiocarbon estm. is 190,000+ years old.

In the location Plakias in Crete, the archaeologists found more than 2,000 tools, noted that the style of the hand axes suggested that they could be up to 700,000 years old. That may be a stretch, they conceded, but the tools resemble artifacts from the stone technology known as Acheulean, which originated with pre-human populations in Africa, while the Radiocarbon Dating method certified at least 190,000 years and is also confirmed by the Recent African Origin of modern Humans proof, also know as "Out of Africa" model, or shortly; "OoA". This changes many things in human history as we know it, but more significantly, three things:

- The first sea travel in human history happened to Crete from Egypt or Libya at least 190,000 years ago
- The theory of the Gibraltar Columns population immigration fails

- Greece was populated much before the Neolithic era, and to be more accurate; at least 190,000 years before.

Finally, the myth of the ancient Greeks describing Pelasgos as native and autochthonous (came from this land) has finally a ground. Furthermore in the archaeological findings and the scripts that we have today, we know beyond any doubt that the Etruscan alphabet and the language that they spoke in nearly all Italy as we know it today, is identical to the proto-Greek language that the Pelasgians spoke and wrote, bringing on the eye what Hesiod, Herodotus and Pausanias wrote among others, about the brothers of the Pelasgian king Nyctimus; Oenotros and Peucetios that settled in the Italian peninsula, hence the Latin alphabet and language as a result.

After examining all the information and facts that we have on hand; the thesis of the Pelasgians as the first Greek race in the land of philosophy looks very amiable.



DEVCAL. PROMETE

According to Hesiod and his Theogony, after the cataclysm caused by the hubris of the Pelasgian King Lycaon insulting Zeus, the only one that was saved was **Promytheus'** son **Deucalion**. With his wife Pyrrha; Deucalion got three sons and three daughters;

1. **Hellen** (or Hellenas)
2. **Amphictyon**
3. **Orestheus**
4. **Pandora**
5. **Protogeneia**
6. **Thyia**

From knowledge that we have; after the "cataclysm" (an event that most likely happened in a less cataclysmic version, as we see it the poems of Gilgamesh and Noah's Arc) a tribe from the north west part of Greece, and to be accurate; the **Selloi** | gr. **Σελλοί**, were most likely the most powerful at the time in the Greek lands.

Etymologically speaking, the term "Selloi" has three variates (with perhaps the same meaning in general):



Dodoneus Zeus

- Σάλ pron. **Sál** , meaning "pray"
 - Ψαλμός | *Psalmos* | eng. Psalms
- Σέλ pron. **Sèl** , meaning "bright, light"
 - Σελήνη | *Selene* | eng. moon
- Έλλ pron. **Èll** , meaning "mountainous"
 - Ελιξήριο | *elixir* | from *el* + *xera*, meaning dry hill, hence it's mythical abilities to *revitalise (the dry lands)*

What happens now, is that all can be correct, as the Selloi, were a tribe of priests that lived in Dodona of Epirus and worshipped the Dodonian Zeus. Taking as a fact the very high altitude, (**mountainous**), and that they were priests (**pray** + **enlightened**) all the results are correct. In addition to that, the extremely high altitude of the Epirus mountains, may have played a significant role to a speculated oceanic cataclysmic disaster, resulting them to be the only survivors. As we also know, the Greek language got the spiritus asper mark much after the "Dorian Invasion" and 1,200 BC. When using the spiritus asper and the other diacritics, we are able to pronounce with the correct breaths the vowels and to tone more precisely the word. For example:

- ἱστορία | pron. *Estorea* | eng. **History**
- ὀρίζον | pron. *Orezon* | eng. **Horizon**
- ἀλύσκειν | pron. *Aliskin* | eng. **Haluscin** □ **Hallucinate**
- ἑλιξ | pron. *Elix* | eng. **Helix** □ **Helicopter**
- ἔρπετό | pron. *Erpeto* | eng. **Serpent**
- ὑπέρ | pron. *Eeper* | eng. **Super** or **Hyper**



*The Genealogy Line of all Greeks.
From Nyx & Chaos,
to the Patriarchs.*

Now; I am pretty sure that the readers can not but to notice that in all the English terms given above, there is always a consonant in the start of each word in English, despite the fact that the Greek terms start with vowels. The reason that those consonants stand there, is simply because the Latin language (of which the terms ended up in the English one) never applied the Spiritus Asper change, as the Greeks did in theirs later. I will repeat here, that this change happened in the Greek language much latter than the supposed post-cataclysmic time that finds the **Selli** tribe in Dodona in Epirus dominating, hence the presence of the starting "S" and "H" in the Greek language.

By removing the voiceless consonant "S" we pronounce their name (correctly) as **Elli**, with **-i** being simply a suffix the defines the plural genitive case, hence the Ἑλ - Ἑλλ | **EI** - **EII** people. In combination with the fact that ancient and modern Greek scholars place the city that is named **Ellas** | **Ἐλλάς** in Thessaly, located only some kilometres south-east of Dodona; and bringing back the myth that Ἑλλην | Ellen was the first son of Deucalion and later patriarch to the six major Greek tribes, with Hellen settling in Thessaly after Epirus, we see how the Pelasgian Selloi got renamed into Hellenes. As Homer in the Iliad says, "**Hellas**" (**Ἐλλάς**) and "**Hellenes**" were names of the tribe (also called "**Myrmidones**" | Μυρμιδόνες | literally: "Thousands") settled in Phthia (Phthiotis), later to be led by Achilles. Proceeding into the second part of the Greek mythology and according to the most commonly accepted version of it; Hesiod's Theogony, we will mention as briefly as we can the most notable parts of it, starting with the descendants of the patriarch of the Greeks; Hellen and the rest of his siblings.

❖ **The sons and grandsons of Hellen:**



*The architectonic orders of
each tribe clockwise:*

Corinthian (Achaean)

Ionic

Dorian

Aeolian

• **Aeolus** - Ruler of Aeolia (later named Thessaly)
patriarch of the Aeolians.

• **Dorus** - Ruler of Epirus and Acarnania (across the north part of Peloponnesos)
patriarch of the Dorians.

• **Xuthus** - Father of:

• **Achaeus** - Ruler of Achaea, later Phthiotis and Thessaly.

□ His sons would later rule in all Peloponnesos, making the name Achaeans synonym to Peloponessians.

• **Ion** - Ruler of Aegium in Achaea,
patriarch of the Ionians.



Oedipus on the
Sphinx of Thebes

❖ **The children and grandchildren of Amphictyon:**

• Itonus, father of

• Boeotus - Ruler of Boeotoia, patriarch of the Boeotians.

• Iodame

• Chromia



ethnogeographical map of the Greeks

Leleges & Hellenes in Boeotia

Graikoi ("Greeks") in Epirus

Magnetes in Thessaly

Macedons in Macedonia

❖ **The sons of Thyia:**

- Magnes - Ruler of Magnesia,
patriarch of the Magnets and father of
 - Perseus - Ruler of Argolis. From his line, the city of Argos was built and after his mother's name, "Danaë", he became the patriarch of the Danaans.
 - Macedon - Ruler of Macedonia,
patriarch of the Macedonians, and father of
 - Pierus - Ruler of Pieria
 - Amathus - Ruler of Amathia
 - Pindus - Ruler of Pindus



Latinus
King of Latins

❖ **The sons of Pandora:**

• Graecus - Ruler of Graea, a city in Boeotia and patriarch of the Greeks.

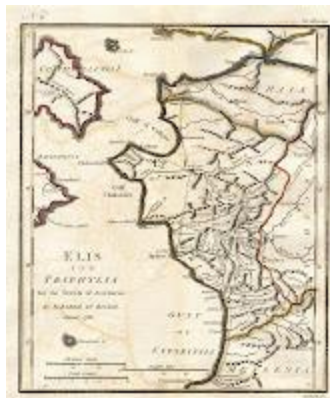
• Latinus - Left for the west and settled in the land that his ancestors (Pelasgians - nee: Tyrrhenians / Etrurians) have gone in the past; Italy.

Ruler of Latium (Latium), patriarch of the Latins who would dominate later the Italian Peninsula and as we know, the world.

Quick Tip □ Due to the relationship of Latinus and Graecus, the Romans call the Greeks “Graecians” an ethnonym that along with the Roman culture would prevail in the western world as "Greeks".

Quick Tip □ The Italian football club Lazio S.S from Rome, has given the colours of the Greek flag to its crest and shirts, in honour of their ancestry.

Quick Tip □ Hellas Verona F.C is named like this for the same reason.



NW coast of Peloponnese
Olympia, Elis

These are the tribes of the Greeks, as they are certified by most of the historians. Now, the most commonly accepted etymology of the name Hellas, is:

'Ελ | eng. El | meaning *Light* +
 Λάς | eng. Las | meaning *earth, soil, stone* etc.
 Hence, Ελλάς | Hellas | *the land of light*.

- Tip: From the stones that Deucalion was throwing in the cataclysmic myth, the people that raised were named Λαός | pron. Laós | meaning *folk, people, public*, named after the term Λάς | eng. Las | for stones.



Pottery from Sparta - Laconia
600 BC

Now, having established the connection of the Pelasgians as true ancestors of the "Greeks", we can proceed -finally- answering the question:

How should we call the people with all those names; "Greeks" or "Hellenes"?

The most accurate answer would be "**Pelasgians**" and their land "**Pelasgia**".

If we would necessarily have to choose among Greek and Hellen, then the term Hellen would have historical priority. What these people had in common as a nation besides kinship, language and customs; as Herodotus says?

A national emblem. The oldest common symbol that we can detect among the Greek people as a national symbol, is was is known today as "The Vergina Star" and is mistakenly attributed only to the Macedonian tribe. The sixteen rayed star (or sun) has being found all over Greece, in Crete, Rhodes, Cyclades, Mykonos, Lemnos, Thrace, Argos, Sparta, Corinth, Athens, Epirus, Thessaly and of coarse Macedonia, in artifacts, potteries, shields, etc. that date back in 3,200 BC ; and it is believed to represent the twelve Olympian Gods and Hades, Heracles, Nike and Hestia, **i.e. the sixteen major Gods in the Greek world.**

Looking back in the long history of the Greek people, we can't but to notice that it is very difficult to find the moment when they first felt and acted altogether united as a nation. Despite the fact that half of them once stood together against the -relative- Trojans; and some against the Persians, it would be only after centuries when a Panhellenic Nation would rise on the horizon. Division, discord and disastrous pride; are as it seems in the Greek nature, and even back then, when that thin, short boy with the tremendous arrogance would bring them all under one banner, the bravest and the most famous of the Greeks; the Lacaedemonian Spartans, would leave themselves outside, simply because they wouldn't be the one to lead the ambitious project of a boy. Shortly after, that boy was a man; and when the time came to send back to Athens the first spoils of the war, Alexander the Great dedicated:

“*Ἀλέξανδρος Φιλίππου καὶ οἱ υπόλοιποι Ἕλληνες, πλὴν Λακκαίδεμονίων*”
“*Alexander of Philippos and the rest of the Greeks, except the Spartans*”



4th Cent. BC Coin
Spartan Syracuse, Sicily
Archaic Age

That was the one and only time that the Greek people stand united in their long history; and shortly after Alexander's death, they tore his empire apart, so ruthlessly and greedily; as a wolf tears it's victim's fleshes, to return to their usual and beloved interest: Civil War.

Trivia & Tips:



Empire of Alexander the Great

□ The eastern ethnonyms **Yavanim**, **Yaunas** and **Yunan**, were given to the Greek people, after Alexander's campaign in Asia. They derived from the term “**Ionian**” which represented the Athenian and some Asia Minor tribes. Even though the leading tribe of the campaign; the Macedonians; were an Aeolic and Doric tribe, Philipp II changed the official dialect that would be used in the royal palace into the Ionian one, hence the name.



The battle of Tripolis
Arcadia

□ The ethnonyms **Greek** and **Yunan** are not most welcome today from a very large number of the Greek people. The reason behind this, is that during the Ottoman reign, the Turks would address them as such, with a demeaning manner. Specifically, the Turks addressed the Peloponnesians and Thessalians as Greeks and the Athenians as Yunan. Both the terms, are historically accurate.

□ The term Graecylus | Γραικύλος | Grekylos was used by the Ottoman Turks mainly for Greeks that would accepted to be bribed in the Sultan's favour. The Turks, despite the fact that had to use bribery for political control within Greece, considered immoral the action of them, resulting to the alternation of the name Graecus. Today, the word Graecylus, is being used by the Greeks to point traitors, immoral people or a disgusting person. In the Greek society, there are three levels of insults more or less.

- **Light ordinary insults** (vulgar expressions, animal names, family and religious curses etc.
- **Medium insults** *Idiot* etc (lack of intelligence and intellect are very degrading in the Greek society)
- **Non-Greek** or **Graecylus** (the worst of all)

□ The ethnonyms **Romans**, **Rhomaéoi** | gr. **Ρωμαίοι** | and **Rhomiói** | gr. **Ρωμιοί** | were used by the Greeks themselves after the Roman conquest of Greece; and especially after the Schism of the endless Roman Empire into Western and Eastern. Even though we use today the terms **Byzantines** | gr. **Βυζαντινοί** | pron. **Vyzantini** | for the Greeks of that time, and **Constantinople** | gr. **Κωνσταντινούπολη** | pron. **Konstantinupoli** | for their capital, they always referred to themselves as **Rhomaéoi** and they called their capital **Nova Roma (New Rome)** at that time. Later, when Constantinople would become the first Metropolis in history (as we understand the term today in sociology), the phrase “**Εἰς Ταν Πόλη**” | pron. **Is Tan Poli** | en. **To The City** | would become a social de facto expression, and consequently; synonym to the capital of the eastern Roman empire. After the fall of Constantinople, the Ottoman Turks renamed the city to Istanbul, an alternation of Is-tan-poli.



The Roman Empire separated into Western and Eastern after the Schism

□ The metals Magnet, Argyll and Copper, were named after the regions of Magnesia, Argos and Cyprus respectively.



□ The **Caledonians** of Aetolia | **Καληδώνιοι** | pron. **Kaledônii** | that moved to the east, settled in the Kurdish area around today's Van in Turkey and became the **Khaldians**, while the rest moved deep into the east, to become the Babylonian **Chaldeans**. The **Pelesti** | **Πελεστοί** | relatives of the Caledonians, migrated to the south-west and from them; the **Philistines** received their ethnonym. This region is called **Palestine**. Extremely interesting, is the fact that until today; the Palestine people are extremely amiable to the Greeks.

□ During the Byzantine years of the Eastern Roman Empire, and especially after the enforcement of Christianity by emperor Theodosius I, the term Hellenas was degraded and eventually; forbidden. Shortly after the enforcement of the Edict of Milan by Theodosius, any who would use the name would face death penalty, as the term Hellenas was synonym to pagan, for the Olympian Gods. Greece have had many centuries of occupation through the eons, such as the Roman and the Ottoman Empire, as also countless wars and invasions. Nevertheless, the worst catastrophes in ancient temples, schools, monuments, statues and theatres have been recorded by the Christians Emperors themselves. In the same era, he close the Platonic Academic, the worldwide intellectual capital, as it was considered paganism for the Christianity. This started the Medieval Dark Ages.



Scandinavia

□ The Greeks were used indeed to travel a lot overseas and make colonies, but perhaps no one would think about the Arctic Circle and its people. The area was called **Hyperborea** | gr. **Υπερβορεία** | and the its people **Υπερβόρε(ι)οι** | pron. **Ipervórii** | from the terms **Υπέρ** + **Βορέας**, meaning **Super North**. The **Danaans** | gr. **Δαναοί** | pron. **Danaee** | the tribe that ruled Argos, settled in the climatologically friendly Denmark, and got renamed to **Danes**. Interesting is the fact that in Greek antiquity, the name for a fortified city was called **Λάρισα** | pron. **Larissa** | , while their commander and chief, was called **Lars** | gr. **Λάρξ** | . The name is today one of the most popular name in northern Europe; and from Lars derived the term **Lord** in the English language as well.



Ireland & Britain

□ Great Britain was quite familiar to the Greeks, as since the Bronze Age even, they have had already stepped foot in the Old Albion and Ireland in search for tin, and particularly in Cornwall. The south-west tip Britain, took its name after the terms

Cárnon † **Faolus**, meaning the "Horn of Aeolus".

Κάρνον | pron. Cárnon |

Cornu Latin | **Kernou** gallic

The word horn also means "wind instrument". In the Greek mythology, when the sailors fall into Apnoea (no wind) made plea to Auolus, the God of Wind. Notable tribes that populated Ireland and Britain, were:



Archadia | Αρκαδία
Jona | Ιόνα

- The Achaeans became the "Achanii".
- The Caledons became known as "Caledonians".
- The Thessalians became known as "Taezali".
- The Danaans became known as "Dumnonians" in England, as "Fir-Domnainn" ("Tuatha-Da-Danaan") in Ireland, and as "Damnoni" in Scotland.
- The Chalcidics became the "Chalci" (of whom the renowned football club "Chelsea" of London, took its name).
- The Negdataes became the "Nechnacht".

The letter **P** | **Π** was introduced to the Gaelic people by the Greeks that settled in Ireland, as up to that time it was not known to them. That people were the Partholonians, who were also called Parthi by the Scottish people.

From the Greek terms **Σκότος** | pron. **Scotos** | meaning darkness, and from the term **Λός** | pron. **Las** (Las-Law-Lad) meaning earth / soil in Greek, we get the toponym **Scotland**, meaning "the land of darkness".

In maps that show Scotland in 14th century, we see cities named as Myrias, Gorias, Findias, Hebrides, and Falias, regions named Argadia and Ionia, the Treshnish Isles | Tris Nisi | Τρεῖς Νήσοι | Three Islands.



Archadia | Αρκαδία
Iona | Ιόνα

Very interesting are also the similarities between the Scottish people and the Macedonians. King Portholon that is documented in Lebor Gabala and other British chronicles, was Macedonian. Both Scotsmen and Macedonians used extraordinary long spears (Σάρισσα | pron. Sárissa), while they both played the bagpipe since ancient times. The term Macedon means "tall man" from the Doric **Μάκος** | pron. Makos | ionic. Mēkos | for length, + the suffix **-don**. Today the use of the prefixes Mc and Mac in the Irish and British names are common, and mean "(the) son of".

- The Portuguese capital Lisbon, is named after Odysseus, as he founded the city.

Etymological analysis:



The North Atlantic Current

- **Odysseus** | Greek: **Οδυσσεύς** | modern Greek: **Οδυσσέας** |
- **Ulyssēs, Ulixēs** – Latin
- **Olysseus** (Όλυσσεύς)
- **Oulixeus** (Ούλιξεύς)
- **Oulixes** (Ούλίξης)

His city was named:

- **Olyssavóna** (Greek: Όλυσσαβόνα)

- Olyssabóna – Latin
- Lysabóna
- Lisbóna
- Lisbóa - Portuguese.



Cusco Region, Peru

From Homer's *Odyssey*, we take information and clues for perhaps a first transatlantic trip. As we know, the main hero gets back home in Ithaca from Troy, after ten years of wondering in the sea, something that is nearly impossible according to modern studies and common sense, as even with the most primitive means, a trip like that would take a maximum of two weeks. Scientifically speaking, the North Atlantic Drift's ability to move a small boat from western Europe to the American continent, is proved.

Notably, goddess Calypso told to Odysseus to have Ursa Major in his left side on his trip:

“ΑΡΚΤΟΝ Θ'ΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΜΑΞΑΝ ΕΠΙΚΛΗΣΙΝ ΚΑΛΕΟΥΣΙΝ, ΗΤ'ΑΥΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΕΦΕΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ Τ' ΩΡΙΩΝΑ ΔΟΚΕΥΕΙ,
ΟΙΗ Δ'ΑΜΜΟΡΟΣ ΕΣΤΙ ΛΟΕΤΡΩΝ ΩΚΕΑΝΟΙΟ ΤΗΝ ΓΑΡ ΔΗ ΜΙΝ ΑΝΩΓΕ ΚΑΛΥΨΩ, ΔΙΑ ΘΕΑΩΝ,
ΠΟΝΤΟΠΟΡΕΥΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΕΠ'ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ ΧΕΙΡΟΣ ΕΧΟΝΤΑ”

(ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ Ε 273)

“...and the Great Arctus (Ursa Major) that they also call Amaxa, that turns and looks the Orion, that only she is non participant in the showers of the Ocean, the star is always shown, it never goes below the horizon” Homer's Odyssey E 273



Meanders in ceramics
In New Mexico

Important also is that the ancient Greeks called “Ocean” only the open sea that surrounds the Earth, and as in any other case, Homer would have said “Pontus”, meaning the sea (ie. Mediterranean Sea and/or the Euxinus Pontus ie. Black Sea). In addition to that, the information given my Homer is fascinating, as we know that Odysseus visited the land of Faeaces | Φαίακες | Φαίός | Feos | meaning dark, a dark people, leading to only two possibilities:

Africa or America. According to Homer's description about the natural environment of the lands that Odysseus went, leaves us with only possibility the Americas, since the description that Homer gives, can not be found in the African continent.

Today, we have findings of Minoan axes in Wisconsin and Ohio, U.S.A, while the architectonic in Peru is nearly the same to the Mycenaean one. Creating an even bigger headache (or excitement) to



Golden artifact found in Peru
the letters X Σ Y O T are engraved

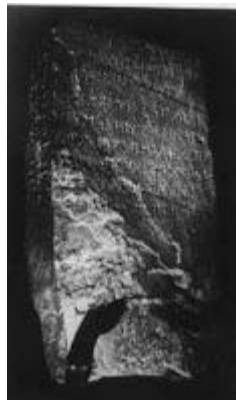
the scientific community, the Quechua languages in Peru, have been identified with Proto-Mycenaean characteristics. Interesting enough is that near Tamare, Venezuela, many Dolmens (tomb portals) were found with Greek letters and paintings of wheels, that are supposed to have been introduced in the Americas after the 16th century and the Spanish colonization. Furthermore, the paintings in Monte Alban and Mitla, are almost identical to to the Mycenaean ones in Knosos and Tirynth in the 3rd millennium BC, while as specialist Pierre Honnore found, the writing script of the Mayans and Incas, is very alike to the Minoan Linear A'.

e.g.

• Nakas (death, decapitation) - Νέκυς | Nekys.

• Hana (up) - Ἄνω | Ano.

Quick Tip □ The name Larisa is very popular in South America today.



Minnesota 1898.
The word ΔΑΥΛΟΣ
is engraved

Fascinating is also the discovery of an ancient artifact; the golden Incas necklace, that has engraved the Greek letters **X, Σ, Υ, Ο, Τ**.

Moving northerly, where New Mexico, Arizona and Utah meet, we see that in the native American Navajo's language, the term Anasazi means "The Ancients", and was given to the area that Hopi people settled. The Hopi is a tribe different from the other native American people, as they had theatres, irrigation facilities, acropolis (cities) and fortresses, similar to the Mycenaean ones, whereas their potteries and ceramics that are found, are identical to the Mycenaean style, with Meanders, Ofis (snake) and Medusa depicted.



Aristophanes play Lysistrata
 "Λυσιστράτη"
 from Λύσις + Στρατός
 lit: Disband + Army

- **Moon**, from the Greek **Mênas** | **Μήνας** | for month. Named after the monthly circulation that the moon does.
- From the same parallelism, Aristophanes named the female genitals **Mouna** | **Μούνα** | for vagina. The word is still in use today by its ionic form **μουνί** | **mouni** and it is extremely hideous and vulgar. While it is strongly suggested to be avoided by tourists when visiting Greece, yet one of the most popular curse words among the Greeks.
- Being also of Greek origin, the term (and name) **Selene** | **Σελήνη** | again for moon, derives from the prefix **Sel-** | **Σέλ-** | for enlightening as a verb or the enlighten as a noun.
- From the myths about the moon, and its supposed ability to drive people crazy, the plant **Celery** | German: **sellerie** | received its name | **Σέλινο** |
- In the Southwest of China, lays today the province of Yunnan where German archaeological



Amphora from
 Yunna province
 in China

missions led by Sir Marc Aurel Stein, brought to light 12 ancient Hellenic cities. As we know, "Yunnan" is the eastern world that stands for "Greek", since Alexander the Great reached Pakistan and India. The ancient Greeks always identified themselves from the dialect that they spoke, hence **Ionians** | **Yunans**.

The name "China" was given by the dismissed soldiers of the Greek army, after Alexander's death. Etymology:

- China – English
- Chine – French
- Sinae – Latin
- Σιναι | pron. Sine | -Greek

named after the historic figure "Sinis the Pityokamptis" (Σίνης ο Πτυοκάμπτης) a known criminal in antiquity that made his name synonym to "distractor, annihilator, thief, robber, baneful, looter".



South America in Piri Reis' map

□ The legendary Ottoman Turk Piri Reis, compiled a pre-modern world map in 1513, using eight Ptolemeic maps of Alexander the Great era, and a map of Christopher Columbus, that were all in Greek languages.

- These maps have been designed with the method of geographic projection, a method that would be applied much later on the 20th century.
- The maps report with amazing accuracy the distance between Europe and America.
- The Oceanic Institute of the United States of America, recognized the authenticity, as well the age of some of the maps with the Radiocarbon Dating method. Two of the maps are over 3,000 years old.



Christopher Columbus

□ Among the places that claim Columbus' origin, is also the Greek island of Chios.

• Clues that strengthen this thesis:

1. Columbus was multilingual, possessed academic knowledge, as also specialized sailing knowledge. That would be impossible for a supposed son of a wool weaver in medieval times.
2. He was married to a member of the Royal family of Portugal and he was meeting the Royal family of Spain. That sounds also impossible for a son of a wool weaver.
3. Columbus never wrote in Italian, that is supposed to be his maternal language as a Genoan.
4. Chios was part of the Republic of Genoa, making the city of Genoa easy to settle at.
5. He was very often addressing himself as Columbus de Terra Rubra | Columbus of the Red Land. All the soil of Chios is red brown.
6. He was fluent in ancient Greek. Once again, impossible for a low class person son in medieval times.
7. All his notes on the maps and books, were in Greek.
8. In all of his notes, he was writing the letter **X** instead of **H**, from the Greek **X, x** | sounds: Hee | e.g **Xios**.
9. In his signature, he signed as **χρ ὀ FERENS** | χρ is how Christophorus starts in Greek | Χριστόφορος

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light background. The signature is written in a mix of Greek and Latin characters. It starts with a large Greek letter chi (χ) followed by a rho (ρ) and a small omega (ω) with a tilde (~) over it. This is followed by the word 'FERENS' in capital letters, and ends with a flourish.

Columbus' Signature

• χρ ὀ (ῶ) FERENS •

10. He named cape Maisi in the Americas as Α.Ω | (Άλφα Ωμέγα) | Alpha Omega.
11. Columbus had a house in Chios in the village Pyrgi. His name is still engraved on the entrance.
12. The name Κολόμβος | Kolomvos is a common surname in Chios, up to date.
13. Many of his crew were Chiotans
14. In his writings, he testifies that he was not the only Captain in his family and that his ancestors had always been in the sea.
15. His son Ferdinand, a renowned biographer, states that despite the huge efforts that he made to find any relatives in Genoa, he found absolutely no one, nor a clue.

16. Columbus' cousin's name was Georgio le Grec | Γεώργιος ο Γραικός

17. Columbus never wrote or claimed that he was from Genoa or Italian.

18. In a theoretical question about the reasons for hiding his identity (fact) and never admitted his Greek origin, we could say that Columbus was born in 1451, two years before the fall of Constantinople, an event that would make the region not easy for him to settle as a -supposed- royal aristocrat and orthodox Christian, his life would be rather unpleasant between the Muslim Ottoman Turks, and the catholic West that had the most horrible of the relationships with the Byzantine Empire at the time, due to the Venetians.



Ἡσίοδος • Hesiodus

□ The story of Graecus and Latinus through Science:

As we know from the myth, Graecus and Latinus were brothers, sons of Pandora with Zeus.

- Graecus first settled in the fertile Thessalian plains and later he founded the city of Graea in Boeotia which is still populated.
- Latinus on the other hand, crossed into the Italian Peninsula and settled in the region of Latium, to become the patriarch of the Latins and the Romans.

That is the myth.

Lets see the facts.

About three and a half thousands years after; and particularly in 2005, a worldwide project from 8 of the best universities in the section of Molecular Biology started a research on the Mediterranean genetic codes; DNA & mRNA.

The University of Stanford in USA, the University of Pavia in Italy, the Aristotelian University of Thessalonica, the Russian University of Moscow and four more universities came across with some remarkable results.

Specifically, the research showed that the Greek DNA is by 99,6% Caucasian (0,03% Mongoloid and 0,01% Negroid), whereas in comparisons to the Italian DNA, was found a 7% similarity to the area in the north, and a heavy 22% - 45% similarity with the people of the southern part of Italy, while the highest numbers were detected in Apuglia and Calabria.

The title of the research was: "The origins, diaspora, and mutation of the haplogroups E and J, and the chromosome Y. Conclusions for the Neolithic colonization of Europe and migration facts about the Mediterranean."

The team used more than 44 DNA groups of the chromosome Y and the research was published in the American magazine Human Genetics.



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The most impressive conclusion from this research is that the Greek DNA and mRNA, despite the four centuries of Turkish rule and the migration of the Slavic tribes to the south, has not got deteriorated, as easily most of us would assume.

The beautiful Turks belong genetically in the Mongoloid group, while the brave Slavic Y chromosome pool R1a is different from the Greek one.

Considering the story and Graecus and Latinus, Never before in the human history, has a myth been so verified as such.

The scientific documentation of the Greek migration to Italy, the linguistic similarities of the proto-Italian etruscan languages to the proto-Greek ones, and of the Latin language to the ancient Greek one, as also the religion, culture, arts and customs of the Romans, allows us to say that the myth of Graecus and Latinus has a very strong base, and if there would be anyone that a Greek could possibly call "cousin", then; that would be the Italians.



The Phaestos Disk

Still, the key that will open the door to a whole new ocean of knowledge about the ancient Greeks and the rest in the Mediterranean, hides within the Phaestos Disk and its encoded language. A language that keeps within, the many secrets of the past. Historians, anthropologists and most of all; linguists wait the breath cut, for the day that we will wake up and read the pleasant announcement. Crete, an island for five million years, was populated from 200,000 years before. What lays there? Standing on the end of this journey, we can be more sure than ever before that the Pelasgians are indeed the ancestors of the ancient Greeks, and if we would use a more accurate ethnonym for the Greek people, then the most exact; would be Pelasgians for them, and Pelasgia for their country.